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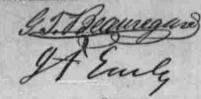
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Son to do me the kindness to settle the same, as I haw have easily control of the business, and desire that all mustlers be sattled up.

10 UIS E.GAISSER,

BRIGHAM'S GUIDE.

THE MORMON APOSTLE'S HISTORIC JOURNEY ACROSS THE ROCKIES.

A Veteran Frontiersman Tells How He Led the Mormon Chief Coer the Mountains and Into the Valley of Salt

Jo'in Y. Nelson, the guide who in 1846 offsted Brigham Young across the plains and over the Rocky mountains to the site of the present capital of Mormondom, is ne of the most interesting of the strange and of pioneers and savages now depletar the perils and pleasures of frontier life for the delectation of effete ensterners with Buffalo Bill.

He was seated on a camp stool in one of the score or so of tents that line the sides of the broad upper corridor at Madison Square garden, his wife, a Sioux squaw, squatted at his feet industriously stitching with shreds of buffalo tendon for thread. a boy of 1) stretched on a couch of deerskins in one corner and a copper colored inssie of 8 sleeping peacefully on a bank of blankets in another corner. Others of their dusky brood romped in the long passage outside with the paposes of the Pawnes or the Sioux and came at their white father's bidding to shake hands with the visitor. Bright eyed, black haired, blithe and quick, the elements of savage and civilized blood seemed trangely blended in their natures. There and been nine children of this marriage, the old trapper said, of whom five were living, the eldest, a girl of 15, pursuing her studies in a Brooklyn boarding school. To earn provision for their support and education he has turned his back on his loved mountains.

IN THE FALL OF 1846. "It was late in the fall of 1846, I think," Nelson began as he lit his pipe and shoved back his broad sombrero. "I was at Cottonwood Springs, Neb., living with an old Mexican half breed, who knew every inch of the Rockies like a book. were doing nothing in particular and ready for a job when Brigham Young came along and asked my Mexican friend and myself to be his guides across the Rockies, promising us good pay. He had four companions, Mormon elders, I think, but I cannot remember their names Seven in all, we started with two emigrant wagons, one of them loaded with flour, bacon, coffee and biscuit, enough for two years' supply. I don't believe Brigham had any idea when he started just where he was going and when he would get back! It was a sort of prospecting trip. He and the clders called each other 'brother,' and the old man was a good natured, jolly sort of fellow. He talked a good deal of religious lingo, but he was not the Sunday school, plous Jonah kind; would say 'damn it' just the same as I would, and played a good hand at euchre. I was quite a young fellow in those days, and as the old Mexican didn't speak much English, Brigham talked a good deal with me and tried to convert me to Mormonism

"He was about 40, well set up and with big, strong head and neck. I didn't take much stock in his arguments defending polygumy, which Jo Smith had recently introduced as a revelation among the saints. But Brigham gave me the idea of a man who was pretty firm in his opinion and actually believed what he

preached. "We didn't hurry ourselves much, making only about twenty miles a day with the wagons, pitching our tents for three or four days at a time when we got into a likely region where game was plenty and exploring the country for miles around. I don't think we met a white man all the way across. There were lots of Indians, but they didn't trouble us, just coming into camp to trade off fresh meat or skins for bacon and coffee. Toward Christmas we struck Ham's fork, in western Nebraska, after making a journey of nearly 1,000 miles. There we were snowed up

until the spring. SNOW FORTY FEET DEEP. "That was a particularly hard winter, and the snow was forty feet deep in places where it had drifted over the canyon. But we didn't suffer; provisions were plenty, there was lots of game, and when we couldn't get water we got snow and melted it. Our camp at Ham's fork was pitched in a sheltered valley, and we got all the elk, antelope and bear we could

"Late in the spring, when the snow had melted, we struck camp and started straight up the mountain about forty miles. Right up on the top of the mountain we found a large lake fed by a living spring chuck full of trout that beat any thing in the world. The smallest of them was about two feet long and weighed five or six pounds, and the flavor"- The trapper smacked his lips as the recollection of the gustatory gratification of forty years before arose in his mind.

"Brigham was all the time spying out the lay of the land, and as he looked from the top of the mountain over the level stretch of desert nearly fifty miles away, he said: 'The promised land is in sight. We made our way down the mountain without any accident worth mentioning and when we struck the water now known as Salt Lake Brigham swallowed a mouthful and named it the Great Salt Lake. Then we struck out about six miles to the northwest and Brigham Young stopped suddenly in the midst of the valley and shouted: 'This is the spot; this is the place revealed to me by the Great Spirit in a dream long ago. Here we will build the New Jerusalem!"

"We stayed in the neighborhood about six weeks. Erigham staked out the place so that we could find it again easily and made a sort of map of it. Then we started back to Cottonwood Springs, which we reached late in the summer. Brigham and his friends went on to Nanvoo, Ilis., and I went off on a deer hunt with my Indian friends. Next year Brigham took a large party of Mormons over, and Salt Lake City was built on the very spot to which I guided him."—New York World Interview.

An Erroneous Assumption.

A member of the London Astronomical society has pointed out that the common assumption that a fragment of meteor dust no larger than a mustard seed may give the brilliancy of a first magnitude star is erroneous. To give that brightness at a distance of 100 miles, about that at which moteons are usually seen, would require an electric lamp of 10,000 candle power. It is therefore probable that the smallest visible meteors have a surface equal to the incandescent portion of a 100 candie power electric arc, if not much greater. - Boston Budget.

Boston is credited with buying more of the popular monthly magazines than any other city in the country, and numerous foreign publications also are purchand, the demand for that class of literature growing constantly with regular subacribers.

Success in Stenegraphy.

To be a successful shorthand writer does not require a marvelous memory, but it does require long, patient drill, a supple hand, capable of swift movement and a power of association that enables one without thought to run together such

forms into phrases as are appropriate.

The general failure is made in reading the notes. To look at a mass of snaky lines resembling more the coiling, hissing headgear of the Medusa than anything else, and from it evolve a business letter exact in every word, a slight mistake in which might cost the firm some thousands of dollars, requires downright courage capping a long discouraging, and it seems times to the apprentice an abso-Intely hopeless struggle.

The young man or woman who leaves a good phonographic school after a six months' course, expecting to step into a good position and go to work, is doomed to a bitter disapointment. After waiting from one to three months, in which steady practice is imperative, there will probably occur an opening where a stenographer is wanted who can write the firm's letters on an inferior machine with which the aspirant is unacquainted, do some clerking and book keeping, answer the tele phone and once in a while a knowledge of telegraphy is also asked. For these modest requirements the salary offered will be about half what is expected. The young stenographer will also find his lack of experience considered such an almost insuperable obstacle that he will some times wonder if he really ought not to pay the firm a small consideration for the privilege of doing their work. Let him persevere, however. One week's practice there, if he is made of the right stuff, will be worth twice the time at the school, Two or three such experiences, two or three seeming failures, and he will at last get his foot on the first round of the ladder.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Solace for a Dull Play, '

The other evening at one of the theatrea newspaper man had the good fortune to have for his right hand neighbor a very pretty girl. The play was rather dull, and the journalist wickedly amused himself by watching the charming little we Both she and her escort felt th dramatist's duliness and yawned freely through the first act. The second act showed no improvement, and toward its close the escort whispered something to the lady. She gave an eager consent to his proposition, and then he began a search through his pockets. Finally he produced a store of small coin, which he divided into two portions and gave one to the lady. Then he rattled a penny in his hand and she did the same. Both showed their coins, and as she matched him she uttered a little shrick of delight and grasped bet winnings. For the rest of the evening these two

forgot the drama in the gambling. At first the man won, much to the disgust of his companion. Then fortune took another turn and the lady won right on to the end of the game. Five or six times she replenished her escort's stock, and when the curtain fell she must have been ahead at least \$1.50. The newspaper man was pained to observe, however, that her system could hardly be called fair, for she held the coin on its edge in her hand and as soon as the gentleman showed whether his was head or tail up she dropped hers on the side that would win.-Philadelphia

A Loud Call for Beans.

There is no one thing that a New England man misses so much in New York as a plate of good, old-fashioned baked beans. It is estimated that there are 100,000 strangers here every day, and a large number come from the eastern states. And yet with the constant call day after day for baked beans the hotel men and restaurant keepers have made no progress toward supplying the demand. Outside of half a dozen places, there is nowhere in the metropolis that this famous dish can oe had. There are, of course, thousands of eating houses where baked beans are regularly served. But they are such beans! They are cooked in huge shallow pans, are as white as milk, and when they are dished out they look as if they had been "squashed" in a mortar. There is never any pork in them, no juice, and they are as tasteless as water. They are always served with a great slab of boiled beef or ham, and to a person who has been accustomed to the good old Massachusetts dish they are a delusion and an absurd joke. Still, this is all the New Yorkers know of baked beans. They eat them now and then and suppose they are tasting the real thing, and in their ignorance wonder why the fabled sustenance of Boston is so popular. Taking into consideration the great number of New England people here, it seems as if there was a fortune in store for the man who would come to New York and give the people a taste of the good, old-fashioned Boston baked beans.—Springfield Republican.

Rendy for Hard Work.

Mr. J. G. Pangborn, who was for many cars prominently connected with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, from which he retired a little time ago, is now in town telling all his old friends that he has determined to stop making fortunes for other folks and try to construct one for himself. He is as original in his personal affairs as he used to be in business, and so before he undertook this new venture he went to the doctors of a large life insurance company and said to them: here, doctors, I want to go into a scheme that will take no end of energy and hard work. I am 40 years old, and I want to know whether my physical condition is dectors stripped him and pounded him and listened to his heart and lungs, and ended by telling him that he was in as good health as the average youth of 25, and needn't be afraid to paddle his own cance.-New York Sun.

Mexico's Chenp Funerals.

In the City of Mexico tramways are utilized often for queer service. The citizens hire these trainway cars for picnica, excursions and funerals. A couple of cars can be had for \$15, and they convey the deceased, relatives and friends to the cemetery-often some miles out of the Funerals are very cheap in the Mexican capital, and do not come under the head of luxuries as here.-New York Mail and Express.

Green Eyed People.

In a paper on the color of eyes in France M. Topinard has called attention to the extreme rarity of greenish eyes in Europe, only six eases having been observed by Professor Virchow in 0,000,000 Germans. With us a green eyed person must be fully as uncommon a sight. Yet Chinese annals record that green eyes abound in parts of Asia, and Pallas notes they are et with in Siberia. - Arkansaw Traveler.

There is one divorce in ever four and a

helf marriages, a statistician claims.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Along her father's field they strayed, All flecked with cowellps yellow, A little dainty gold haired maid, A sturdy nine-year fellow.

A sturdy nine-year fellow.

And there love's course they two began (Ah, thorny path for trending),

And vowed when they were maid and man
The total should see a wedding,

Their golden curls were blown and blent,
Through waits of fragrance treading:
"And oh!" they murmired, well content,
"Twill be a golden wedding!"

"'Tis time," said he, "to claim her vow," And forth he went and found her:
But she was grown a beauty now,
And half the town was round her.
"Lee," anya he, "you don't want me!"
Though tears were ripe for shedding.

"I'm glad your eyes are good," says aba.
Ah, where's that golden wedding?
He flung away, and left her there,
Such heart sore tear drops shedding,
And gossips cried in bland despair,
"He's spotled the rarest wedding!"

He sailed the seas, he beat the French, Two score good years he tarried, And then he thought, "That little wench— I wonder if she's married?" Next week a bluff old tar rolled past, The gabled High street treading,

And ancient gowips crowed, "At last We're like to have the woulding!" She'd waited for him forty years-The gray their locks were threading; And some with smiles and some with tears, Esheld their silver wedding.

—F. Langbridge in Good Words,

Receptions by People in Mourning.

How peculiar some people are. I guess must be a heritage. For instance, I chanced to be in a street car the other day and overheard two ladies conversing, One of them said: "Now, wasn't that a delightful reception at Mr. Blank's the other afternoon? Yet the paper scarcely mentioned it. Why, everybody was

"Yes; but you know Mrs. Blank is in mourning; and, of course, it wouldn't do to have it in the papers. It wouldn't be right, you know.'

"No, of course not; wonder I didn't think of that." And thus they chatted. I couldn't help but hear. To my intense surprise I learned that it was quite the thing for ladies in mourning to give receptions, but under the rose. Much I marveled thereat. I am opposed to mourning. We were not put here to mourn. If our ideas of Christianity are right, we haven't anything to mourn for on the death of a relative or friend, for they are better off. It is proper and right to show the grief we feel on the occasion, but to mourn for a year or so and go around in this gay world looking like a funeral procession is not right. Therefore it struck me as peculiarly funny that in the upper circles it is not considered wrong to brighten up the mourning period with a little enjoyment, but that it was wrong to let anybody know it. Yes,

"Incurberated" Eggs Not Wanted. "I want a dozen eggs, but I want eggs as is eggs, and not none o' them as has bin incurberated."

this is a queer world, and lots of peculiar

people there are in it.-Minneapolis Trib-

This was the way a little old woman made her wants known in a Second avenue grocery store this morning, and a reporter, who was by, asked her what she meant by "incurberated eggs," and was

surprised at her answer. Well, my boy James lives up to West Schuyler in Herkimer county. He's got caite a smart place up there and raises hickens. That is, he chucks a lot of eggs into a kind of a box, turns on the gas, puts a thermometer into the box 'long with the eggs, and then waits for 'em to batch. The eggs, though, that he puts in the box are all examined first. He buys em from farmers and puts 'em in the box, which he calls an incurberator. If, after bein' in this incurberator awhile, then'. aggs don't show they are fertile he taken 'em out of the box and sends 'em to me? ket. Now, them eggs I don't want, for I

don't believe they are good for nothin'." Inquiries developed the fact that the old woman was right, and that many eggs sent to market have been tested in Incubators before they are shipped and been found lacking in fertility.—New York Mail and Express.

Advantages of Whitewash.

Whitewash has many uses, political and moral, (or immoral rather) as well as economic. But as a fire extinguisher it has not been hitherto generally recognized here. "Do you know," said a scientific gentleman the other day, "that it is next to impossible to burn a whitewashed fence? And do you know, further, that in France, to protect frame and the interiors of other buildings from fire, the walls, benma, joists and the under side of floorings are thickly coated with lime wash before they are placed in position? It is so, and if this course, which has prevailed abroad almost from time imme-morial, were adopted here, it would save many a house, many a village, from destruction. I do not mean to say that it will prevent the spread of a fire once under great headway; but from its uninflammable character it is a guard against the prime ignition that often leads to dire results." This little hint set the writer to making inquiry among competent autherities, and full confirmation of the docter's words was the outcome.-Boston Transcript.

The Law's Delays and Abuses. David Dudley Field is doing good gervice in his old age in protesting against the "law's delay," which now practically amounts to a denial of justice in our sourts. He says the average length of such that I can afford to pitch in and the suits which are sent up to the court of work like a horse for ten years." The appeals is five years. Matters are still worse in the supreme court of the United States. The whole alm of our court machinery seems to be to prolong litigation and add to the emoluments of the legal profession. Then, as Mr. Field points out, how shocking is the condition of our criminal courts. There are 9,000 untried cases in the court of general ac. ons in this city, yet in any civilized state particular care should be taken that prompt justice should be administered to petry oriminals who are brought before our police courts. -Real Estate Record.

Limitation of Wealth.

Great is gold. Money can do almost anything. It can buy men. It can build painces. It can run elections. It can encircle the globe. It can reach to the clouds. It can dive to the depths. But there is one thing it cannot do. No amount of it will enable a man, while crossing a slushy street, to preserve the innocence of a five cent shine.- Haltimore American.

Affection of Cats.

Facts do not warrant the prevalent impression that cats have a strong local attachment and care nothing for persons. On the hattle field of Schustopol, a week subsequent to the conflict, cats were found clinging to the knapaneks of their masters, whom they refused to leave after their death .- Cosmopolitan.